PEDIATRIC TREATMENT PROTOCOLS

PAIN MANAGEMENT

PAIN MANAGEMENT (P81)

Pain control can reduce the patient's anxiety and discomfort, therefore making patient care easier. High levels of anxiety may increase pain perception. The patient's severity of pain must be properly assessed in order to provide appropriate relief. This protocol is not intended to totally alleviate pain, but to safely decrease the intensity of the pain without causing physiologic compromise, delaying transport to definitive care or interfering with the patient's diagnostic work-up following arrival at the emergency department.

	F	Е	Р	D
ASSESS	Χ	Х	Х	
SECURE AIRWAY - As appropriate.	Χ	Х	Х	
RESPIRATORY MONITORING - Apply and monitor Pulse Oximetry. Apply and				
monitor Capnography if SUPRAGLOTTIC AIRWAY has been placed to control	Χ	Х	Х	
patient's airway.				
OXYGEN- As appropriate.	Χ	Х	Χ	
ECG MONITOR			Χ	
VASCULAR ACCESS - IV/IO, rate as indicated.			Χ	
¹ KETOROLAC - 0.5 mg/kg, up to 30 mg IV Infuse over 15 seconds or 0.5 mg/kg				Х
up to 15mg IN.				^
² MORPHINE: 0.1 mg/kg slow IV/IO up to 10 mg for severe pain. May repeat dose			Х	
every 10-15 minutes up to three times.			^	
³ FENTANYL – 1 mcg/kg IV/IO/IN/IM. May repeat in 5 min IV/IO or 10 min. IN/IM at				
0.5mcg/kg, up 3mcg/kg maximum.			Χ	
FENTANYL is not to be administered to patient under age 3 years.				
**MIDAZOLAM: INITIAL DOSE 0.1 mg/kg slow IV/IO or IN maximum of 2 mg for			х	
excruciating pain.			^	
**MIDAZOLAM: REPEAT DOSE 0.1 mg/kg slow IV/IO maximum of 2 mg				Χ
1 INDALO LAMI. KEI LAT DOOL O. I ING/KG GIOW 17/10 MAXIMUM OF Z ING				

¹ KETOROLAC should not be administered to patients with:

Renal disease or kidney transplant

History of GI bleeding or ulcers

Known allergy or hypersensitivity to NSAIDS Current steroid use Asthma Age < 2 yrs. old

Current anticoagulation therapy or active bleed

³ FENTANYL is to be used with caution in patients taking narcotics, benzodiazepines, MAOIs, conivaptan, crizotinib, linezolid, nalbuphine, pazopanib, pentazocine, sibutramine, sodium oxybate, rifampin/ isoniazid. FENTANYL is not to be administered to patient under age 3 years.

AVOID THE USE OF MORPHINE AND FENTANYL CONCURRENTLY: If a patient experiences an adverse effect from one of these medications, the patient is experiencing unrelenting severe pain, and the transport time is extended, changing to the alternate medication may be appropriate with Base Hospital Physician consultation.

ANYTIME BOTH MORPHINE & FENTANYL IS ADMINISTERED TO A SINGLE PATIENT, AN UNUSUAL OCCURRENCE REPORT IS TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE EMS AGENCY

USE WITH CAUTION IN PATIENTS WITH

- Head trauma 1, 2, 3 Decreased respirations 2, 3
- Altered mental status 1, 2, 3 Patients under 2 years of age 1, 3
- ETOH intoxication 2, 3

IF THE PATIENT IS OBESE, DOSES SHOULD BE CALCULATED ON THE PATIENTS' IDEAL WEIGHT.

Provider Key

F = First Responder E = EMT

P = Paramedic D = Base Hospital Physician Order Required

EFFECTIVE: 08-01-2019